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ABSTRACT

Findings from a study of institutions that are members of the American Association of State Colleges and Universities (AASCU) or the National Association of State Universities and Land Grant Colleges (NASULGC) show that enrollment at public four-year institutions increased 3.4% from fall 1990 to fall 2000, going from 5.91 million students to 6.11 million students. During this period, the enrollment of racial/ethnic minorities rose 34.4% at these institutions while the enrollment of white students fell 10.6%. Similar trends were evident for both AASCU and NASULGC member institutions. At both sets of institutions, the total number of men declined slightly, and the number of women increased moderately. Public four-year colleges and universities are experiencing enrollment growth at opposite ends of the age spectrum, with greatest increases in those under 20 and those 50 and older. The greatest gains for institutions that are members of both associations was in the Southeast, and the smallest increase was in "outlying areas." Factors identified as likely to influence enrollment patterns and trends at state colleges and universities over the next several years include: (1) demographic developments; (2) an influx of traditionally underserved minorities; (3) continued change in enrollment intensity; (4) policy changes and judicial activity related to affirmative action and college/university admissions; and (5) tightening state fiscal conditions that may result in decreased program offerings or enrollment caps. Two appendixes list total enrollment in member institutions for both associations. (Contains 6 figures, 11 tables, and 45 endnotes.) (SLD)

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Findings Trends

Fall 1990—Fall 2000

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AASCU/NASULGC

Enrollment Report

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Executive Summary

Total enrollment at public four-year institutions increased 3.4 percent from fall 1990 to fall 2000, from 5.91 million students to 6.11 million students. During this period, enrollment of racial/ethnic minorities rose 34.4 percent at these institutions, while enrollment of white students fell 10.6 percent.

Similarly, total enrollment at AASCU* institutions increased 3.7 percent over the same period, from 3.33 million students to 3.45 million students. Minority enrollment at these institutions jumped 33.7 percent, while enrollment of white students declined 10.7 percent.

NASULGC** institutions experienced a total enrollment increase of 2.0 percent, from 3.49 million students in fall 1990 to 3.55 million in fall 2000. As with other public institutions during this period, minority enrollment at NASULGC colleges and universities increased significantly (34.8 percent) while white enrollment decreased (12.4 percent).

At both AASCU and NASULGC institutions, the total number of men enrolled declined slightly from fall 1990 to fall 2000 (1.3 percent at AASCU institutions and 3.6 percent at NASULGC institutions). Over the same period, the number of women enrolled at these institutions increased moderately (7.6 percent at AASCU institutions and 7.4 percent at NASULGC institutions).

Public four-year colleges and universities are experiencing enrollment growth at opposite ends of the age spectrum. From fall 1991 to fall 1999, the greatest percentage increases in enrollment by age group at AASCU and NASULGC institutions took place in the under 20 (16.9 percent increase at AASCU institutions, 17.5 percent increase at NASULGC institutions) and 50 and older (50.8 percent increase at AASCU institutions, 24.3 percent increase at NASULGC institutions) categories.

From fall 1990 to fall 2000, AASCU institutions in the Southeast (13.4 percent), Southwest (6.9 percent), Rocky Mountain states (24.3 percent), and Outlying Areas[1] (21.9 percent) posted overall enrollment gains. Similarly, NASULGC institutions in the

Southeast (10.8 percent), Rocky Mountain states (11.0 percent), Far West (4.3 percent), and Outlying Areas (7.7 percent) experienced the greatest increases in total enrollment over this period.

A number of factors will significantly influence enrollment patterns and trends at state colleges and universities over the next several years, including:

- Demographic developments, including an expected wave of high school graduates over the next decade;
- An influx of traditionally under-served minorities;
- Continued change in enrollment intensity (e.g., delayed or interrupted enrollment in postsecondary education);
- Policy changes and judicial activity related to affirmative action and college/university admissions; and
- Tightening state fiscal conditions that may increasingly result in decreased program offerings or possibly enrollment caps.

*Refers to the American Association of State Colleges and Universities, a Washington-based organization representing more than 430 public four-year colleges, universities and university systems.

**Refers to the National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges, which represents more than 210 public four-year colleges and universities and higher education systems.

Introduction

While the nation's higher education system experienced relative stability in its student populations and consistent funding increases over the last several years, it is now beginning a considerable transformation.

The U.S. Department of Education expects enrollment at public four-year institutions to increase 18 percent from 2000 to 2010, a dramatic break from the previous decade, which saw only a 3.4 percent growth in the number of college students. As the large number of 18–24 year olds continue to progress through the nation's education system, institutions will continue to face challenges in making sure that their students are academically prepared and able to continue on their path to a degree.

The increasing number of racial and ethnic minorities is also changing campuses across the country. As the number of minorities age 18 and older is expected to grow by almost 25 percent throughout this decade, according to the U.S. Census Bureau, colleges and universities will face new challenges in recruiting and retaining students from underrepresented groups. Recent court challenges to affirmative action in college admissions, as well as desegregation rulings, have created an uncertain environment at a time when the importance of higher education for all students has reached an all-time high.

To begin dealing with this influx of students, postsecondary institutions are constructing additional buildings, distance education programs and new campuses. However, these high-cost solutions are beyond the reach of many schools, as 29 states were looking to cut their 2002–03 higher education budgets in April, according to a report issued by the National Conference of State Legislatures. Since then, several other states have followed and the trend is expected to continue in the 2003 fiscal year. To deal with shrinking funds and a growing student population, some states have begun to consider enrollment caps as a way to ensure quality in their classes. Looking beyond the current fiscal environment, the higher education community, including AASCU and NASULGC institutions, will need to address significant changes now getting under way.

Total Enrollment and Enrollment by Race/Ethnicity

Total enrollment at public four-year colleges and universities increased from 5.91 million students in fall 1990 to 6.11 million students in fall 2000, an increase of 3.4 percent. During this same period, enrollment of racial/ethnic minorities increased 34.4 percent, while enrollment of white students showed a decline of 10.6 percent. In all instances, minority groups increased their representation by more than 20 percent. The largest increases were among Asian/Pacific Islanders (41.6 percent) and Hispanics (46.8 percent). [See Table 1]

Table 1. Total Enrollment in Four-Year Public Colleges and Universities by Race/Ethnicity, Fall 1990 and Fall 2000

Race/Ethnicity	Fall 1990 Enrollment	Fall 2000 Enrollment	Percentage Change
African American	497,283	608,927	22.5
American Indian/Alaska Native	38,043	53,230	39.9
Asian/Pacific Islander	252,819	358,002	41.6
Hispanic	314,341	461,474	46.8
Total, Racial/Ethnic Minorities	**1,102,486**	**1,481,633**	**34.4**
White, Non-Hispanic	4,607,396	4,117,145	-10.6
Non-Resident Alien	197,063	256,663	30.2
Race/Ethnicity Unknown		250,701	
Grand Total	**5,906,945**	**6,106,142**	**3.4**

Note: Totals for students not indicating their race/ethnicity (175,015 in 1990) were distributed among racial/ethnic categories according to a methodology developed by the National Center for Education Statistics. This distribution has not yet taken place for the 2000 data file.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System Fall Enrollment Surveys, 1990 and 2000.*

At AASCU member institutions, total enrollment rose from 3.33 million students in fall 1990 to 3.45 million students in fall 2000, an increase of 3.7 percent. Minority enrollment at these institutions, however, jumped 33.7 percent during this period, while enrollment of white students fell 10.7 percent. The fastest-growing minority group (in percentage terms) at these institutions were Hispanics (51.0 percent increase). [See Table 2]

Table 2. Total Enrollment in AASCU Colleges and Universities by Race/Ethnicity, Fall 1990 and Fall 2000

Race/Ethnicity	Fall 1990 Enrollment	Fall 2000 Enrollment	Percentage Change
African American	331,328	411,611	24.2
American Indian/Alaska Native	22,710	29,876	31.6
Asian/Pacific Islander	118,663	155,244	30.8
Hispanic	202,202	305,281	51.0
Total, Racial/Ethnic Minorities	**674,903**	**902,012**	**33.7**
White, Non-Hispanic	2,576,593	2,300,205	-10.7
Non-Resident Alien	76,757	105,302	37.2
Race/Ethnicity Unknown		144,427	
Grand Total	**3,328,253**	**3,451,946**	**3.7**

Note: Totals for students not indicating their race/ethnicity (110,076 in 1990) were distributed among racial/ethnic categories according to a methodology developed by the National Center for Education Statistics. This distribution has not yet taken place for the 2000 data file.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System Fall Enrollment Surveys, 1990 and 2000.*

NASULGC member institutions experienced a 2.0 percent increase in total enrollment over the fall 1990 to fall 2000 period, from 3.49 million students to 3.55 million students. These institutions also posted a substantial increase in overall minority enrollment (34.8

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percent), while posting a decline in white enrollment (12.4 percent). The minority groups posting the largest percentage increases over the period were Asian/Pacific Islanders (47.0 percent) and Hispanics (39.3 percent increase). [See Table 3]

Table 3. Total Enrollment in NASULGC Colleges and Universities by Race/Ethnicity, Fall 1990 and Fall 2000

Race/Ethnicity	Fall 1990 Enrollment	Fall 2000 Enrollment	Percentage Change
African American	266,522	330,854	24.1
American Indian/Alaska Native	19,810	26,666	34.6
Asian/Pacific Islander	172,011	252,788	47.0
Hispanic	175,217	244,007	39.3
Total, Racial/Ethnic Minorities	**633,560**	**854,315**	**34.8**
White, Non-Hispanic	2,698,909	2,364,366	-12.4
Non-Resident Alien	152,836	193,168	26.4
Race/Ethnicity Unknown		142,871	
Grand Total	**3,485,305**	**3,554,720**	**2.0**

Note: Totals for students not indicating their race/ethnicity (83,385 in 1990) were distributed among racial/ethnic categories according to a methodology developed by the National Center for Education Statistics. This distribution has not yet taken place for the 2000 data file.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System Fall Enrollment Surveys, 1990 and 2000.*

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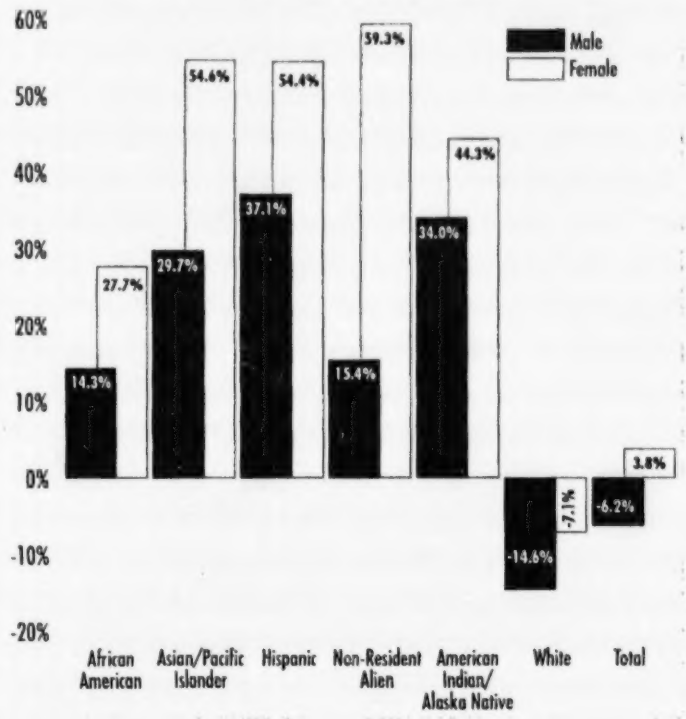
Enrollment by Sex and Race/Ethnicity

At public four-year institutions, the number of women enrolled increased by 3.8 percent from fall 1990 to fall 2000, while enrollment of male students declined by 6.2 percent. For female students, a 42.8 percent increase in minority enrollment offset a 7.1 percent decline in white enrollment. For male students, a 14.6 percent drop in white enrollment offset a 23.5 percent jump in minority enrollment. [See Figure 1]

Figure 1. Percentage Change in Enrollment at Four-Year Public Colleges and Universities by Sex and Race/Ethnicity, Fall 1990 to Fall 2000



Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System Fall Enrollment Surveys, 1990 and 2000.*

At AASCU institutions, the total number of women enrolled rose 7.6 percent from fall 1990 to fall 2000, from 1.87 million to 2.02 million. This increase was driven by a 39.9 percent jump in minority enrollment, most notably among Asian/Pacific Islanders (44.2 percent increase) and Hispanics (56.2 percent increase). Over the same period, the number of male students enrolled at these institutions fell 1.3 percent, from 1.46 million to 1.44 million. For male students, a significant increase in minority enrollment (24.9 percent) was offset by a substantial decline in white enrollment (14.5 percent). [See Table 4]

Similarly, enrollment of female students at NASULGC institutions increased 7.4 percent from fall 1990 to fall 2000, from 1.76 million to 1.90 million. As at AASCU institutions, this increase can be attributed to growth in minority enrollment (41.7 percent increase), with the largest gains posted by Asian/Pacific Islanders (60.7 percent increase),

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American Indian/Alaska Natives (40.8 percent increase) and Hispanics (45.2 percent increase). Enrollment of male students declined 3.6 percent at these institutions over the same period, however. A 16.6 percent drop in white male students offset growth in male minority students (26.6 percent). [See Table 5]

Table 4. Total Enrollment in AASCU Colleges and Universities by Sex and Race/Ethnicity, Fall 1990 and Fall 2000

Race/Ethnicity	Fall 1990 Enrollment	Fall 2000 Enrollment	Percentage Change	Race/Ethnicity	Fall 1990 Enrollment	Fall 2000 Enrollment	Percentage Change
Males				**Females**			
African American	126,962	147,071	15.8	African American	204,366	264,540	29.4
American Indian/Alaska Native	9,276	11,721	26.4	American Indian/Alaska Native	13,434	18,155	35.1
Asian/Pacific Islander	61,003	72,096	18.2	Asian/Pacific Islander	57,660	83,148	44.2
Hispanic	83,721	120,157	43.5	Hispanic	118,481	185,124	56.2
Total, Racial/Ethnic Minorities	**280,962**	**351,045**	**24.9**	**Total, Racial/Ethnic Minorities**	**393,941**	**550,967**	**39.9**
White, Non-Hispanic	1,126,271	962,878	-14.5	White, Non-Hispanic	1,450,322	1,337,327	-7.8
Non-Resident Alien	48,102	58,299	21.2	Non-Resident Alien	28,655	47,003	64.0
Race/Ethnicity Unknown		63,662		Race/Ethnicity Unknown		80,765	
Total Males	**1,455,335**	**1,435,884**	**-1.3**	**Total Females**	**1,872,918**	**2,016,062**	**7.6**
				Grand Total	**3,328,253**	**3,451,946**	**3.7**

Note: Totals for students not indicating their race/ethnicity (110,076 in 1990) were distributed among racial/ethnic categories according to a methodology developed by the National Center for Education Statistics. This distribution has not yet taken place for the 2000 data file.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System Fall Enrollment Surveys, 1990 and 2000.*

Table 5. Total Enrollment in NASULGC Colleges and Universities by Sex and Race/Ethnicity, Fall 1990 and Fall 2000

Race/Ethnicity	Fall 1990 Enrollment	Fall 2000 Enrollment	Percentage Change	Race/Ethnicity	Fall 1990 Enrollment	Fall 2000 Enrollment	Percentage Change
Males				**Females**			
African American	107,423	124,168	15.6	African American	159,099	206,686	29.9
American Indian/Alaska Native	8,818	11,194	26.9	American Indian/Alaska Native	10,992	15,472	40.8
Asian/Pacific Islander	90,733	122,204	34.7	Asian/Pacific Islander	81,278	130,584	60.7
Hispanic	79,440	104,949	32.1	Hispanic	95,777	139,058	45.2
Total, Racial/Ethnic Minorities	**286,414**	**362,515**	**26.6**	**Total, Racial/Ethnic Minorities**	**347,146**	**491,800**	**41.7**
White, Non-Hispanic	1,330,281	1,109,541	-16.6	White, Non-Hispanic	1,368,628	1,254,825	-8.3
Non-Resident Alien	103,812	117,022	12.7	Non-Resident Alien	49,024	76,146	55.3
Race/Ethnicity Unknown		69,613		Race/Ethnicity Unknown		73,258	
Total Males	**1,720,507**	**1,658,691**	**-3.6**	**Total Females**	**1,764,798**	**1,896,029**	**7.4**
				Grand Total	**3,485,305**	**3,554,720**	**2.0**

Note: Totals for students not indicating their race/ethnicity (83,385 in 1990) were distributed among racial/ethnic categories according to a methodology developed by the National Center for Education Statistics. This distribution has not yet taken place for the 2000 data file.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System Fall Enrollment Surveys, 1990 and 2000.*

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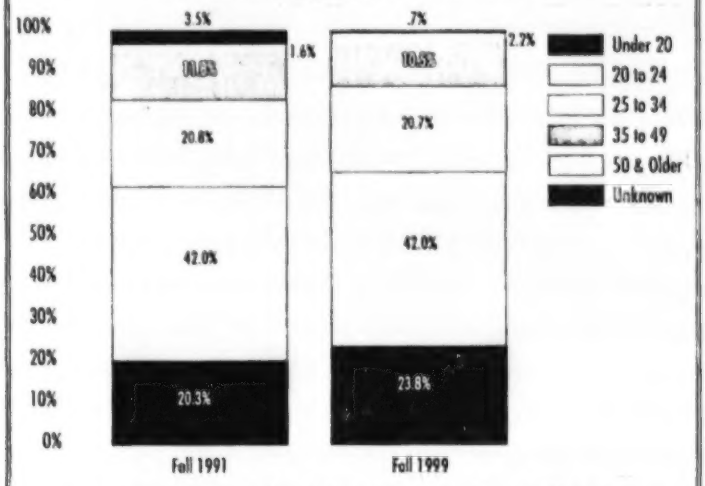
Enrollment by Age Level

Total enrollment by age level changed only marginally at public four-year institutions from fall 1991 to fall 1999, but the changes that did occur have significant future implications. One age category that experienced rapid enrollment growth during this period was that of students 50 and older, which grew from 1.6 percent of total enrollment in fall 1991 to 2.2 percent of total enrollment in fall 1999 (96,994 in 1991 to 135,251 in 1999). Such an increase suggests that middle-aged Americans are returning to campuses to update their skills or prepare for second or third careers, trends that are likely to accelerate with the continued shift toward an information- and service-based economy. A second group that posted substantial enrollment gains during this period was that of students under 20, which increased its share of total enrollment from 20.3 percent in fall 1991 to 23.8 percent in fall 1999. This growth signals the beginning of a new wave of traditional-age college students (see discussion in "Demographic Developments"). [See Figure 2]

Figure 2. Distribution of Enrollment at Four–Year Public Colleges and Universities by Age Level, Fall 1991 and Fall 1999



Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System Fall Enrollment Surveys, 1991 and 1999.*

From fall 1991 to fall 1999, all age groups experienced increases except for 35 to 49 year-olds, which decreased by 9.9 percent.

Two age groups posted large percentage enrollment gains at AASCU institutions:

- under 20 (16.9 percent increase)

Table 6. Total Enrollment in AASCU Institutions by Age Level, Fall 1991 and Fall 1999

Age Level	Fall 1990 Enrollment	Fall 2000 Enrollment	Percentage Change
Under 20	654,969	765,774	16.9
20 to 24	1,358,269	1,377,041	1.4
25 to 34	697,173	716,170	2.7
35 to 49	440,641	411,028	-6.7
50 and Older	60,410	91,115	50.8
Unknown	165,719	35,696	-78.5
Total	**3,377,181**	**3,396,824**	**0.6**

Note: Because age data is collected in odd numbered years, data for fall 1991 and 1999 are the most recent available.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System Fall Enrollment Surveys, 1991 and 1999.*

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- 50 and older (50.8 percent increase) [See Table 6]

At NASULGC institutions, the same age groups also experienced enrollment growth from fall 1991 to fall 1999:

- under 20 (17.5 percent increase)
- 50 and older (24.3 percent increase). [See Table 7]

Table 7. Total Enrollment in NASULGC Institutions by Age Level, Fall 1991 and Fall 1999

Age Level	Fall 1990 Enrollment	Fall 2000 Enrollment	Percentage Change
Under 20	726,633	853,645	17.5%
20 to 24	1,553,566	1,533,143	-1.3%
25 to 34	744,323	723,500	-2.8%
35 to 49	369,990	314,884	-14.9%
50 and Older	51,844	64,422	24.3%
Unknown	66,983	29,831	-55.5%
Total	3,513,339	3,519,425	0.2%

Note: Because age data is collected in odd numbered years, data for fall 1991 and 1999 are the most recent available.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System Fall Enrollment Surveys, 1991 and 1999.*

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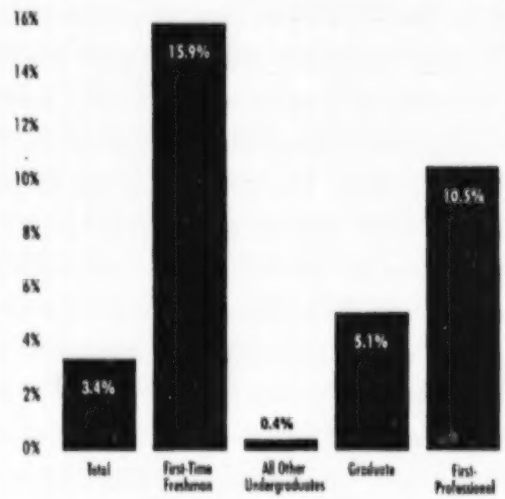
Enrollment by Academic Status and Enrollment Intensity

The 1990s were a period of enrollment growth for first-time freshmen (15.9 percent) and first-professional students (10.5 percent) at state colleges and universities. The decade was, however, one of relative stagnation for enrollment of upper-division undergraduate students and graduate students with comparatively modest changes (0.4 percent and 5.1 percent increase, respectively). Additionally, full-time enrollment was on the rise at public four-year institutions (8.3 percent), while enrollment of part-time students declined (7.7 percent). [See Figures 3 and 4]

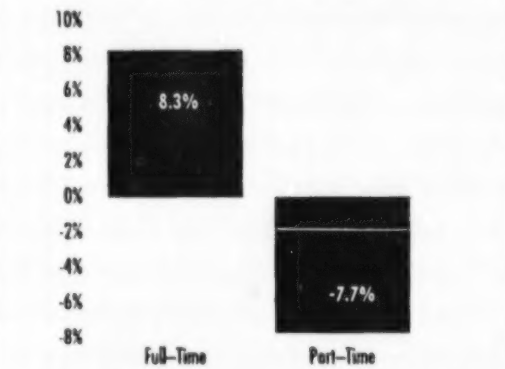
Figure 3. Percentage Changes in Enrollment at Four-Year Public Colleges and Universities by Academic Level, Fall 1990 to Fall 2000



Note: All other undergraduates and graduate categories include non-degree seeking students.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System Fall Enrollment Surveys, 1990 and 2000.*

Figure 4. Percentage Changes in Enrollment at Four-Year Public Colleges and Universities by Enrollment Intensity, Fall 1990 to Fall 2000



Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System Fall Enrollment Surveys, 1990 and 2000.*

At AASCU institutions, full-time undergraduate enrollment jumped from fall 1990 to fall 2000, for first-time freshmen (14.8 percent) and increased moderately for upper division students (4.3 percent). Over the same period, full-time graduate and first-professional enrollment also increased significantly (38.0 percent and 16.6 percent, respectively). Total enrollment of full-time students at these institutions rose during this period (8.1 percent), while part-time enrollment fell (4.3 percent). [See Table 8]

NASULGC institutions presented a mixed picture of full-time undergraduate enrollment from fall 1990 to fall 2000, with first-time freshmen posting a gain of 22.1 percent and upper-division enrollment registering a much smaller increase of 2.9 percent. Graduate and first-professional full-time enrollment at these institutions also rose over the period (15.2 percent and 10.8 percent, respectively). As at AASCU colleges and universities,

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enrollment of full-time students at NASULGC institutions increased moderately over the period (7.6 percent), while part-time enrollment fell significantly (12.3 percent). [See Table 9]

Table 8. Total Enrollment in AASCU institutions by Academic Level, Fall 1990 and 2000

Academic Level	Fall 1990 Enrollment	Fall 2000 Enrollment	Percentage Change
Full-Time			
First-Time Freshmen	381,666	438,056	14.8
All Other Undergraduates	1,642,275	1,712,246	4.3
Graduate	118,761	163,946	38.0
First Professional	12,503	14,574	16.6
Total Full-Time	**2,155,205**	**2,328,822**	**8.1**
Part-Time			
First-Time Freshmen	47,459	33,871	-28.6
All Other Undergraduates	739,644	691,081	-6.6
Graduate	384,155	396,349	3.2
First Professional	1,790	1,823	1.8
Total Part-Time	**1,173,048**	**1,123,124**	**-4.3**
Grand Total	**3,328,253**	**3,451,946**	**3.7**

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System Fall Enrollment Surveys, 1990 and 2000.*

Note: All other undergraduates and graduate categories include non-degree seeking students.

Table 9. Total Enrollment in NASULGC Institutions by Academic Level, Fall 1990 and 2000

Academic Level	Fall 1990 Enrollment	Fall 2000 Enrollment	Percentage Change
Full-Time			
First-Time Freshmen	383,427	468,250	22.1
All Other Undergraduates	1,737,302	1,787,413	2.9
Graduate	308,884	355,971	15.2
First Professional	75,211	83,345	10.8
Unknown Level of Study	N/A	-292	
Total Full-Time	**2,504,824**	**2,694,687**	**7.6**
Part-Time			
First-Time Freshmen	29,471	21,315	-27.7
All Other Undergraduates	566,513	478,310	-15.6
Graduate	380,842	355,679	-6.6
First Professional	3,655	4,730	29.4
Unknown Level of Study	N/A	-1	
Total Part-Time	**980,481**	**860,033**	**-12.3**
Grand Total	**3,485,305**	**3,554,720**	**2.0**

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System Fall Enrollment Surveys, 1990 and 2000.*

Note: Negative results under Unknown Level of Study represent an imbalance between total reported enrollment and total enrollment at each of the academic levels. All other undergraduates and graduate categories include non-degree seeking students.

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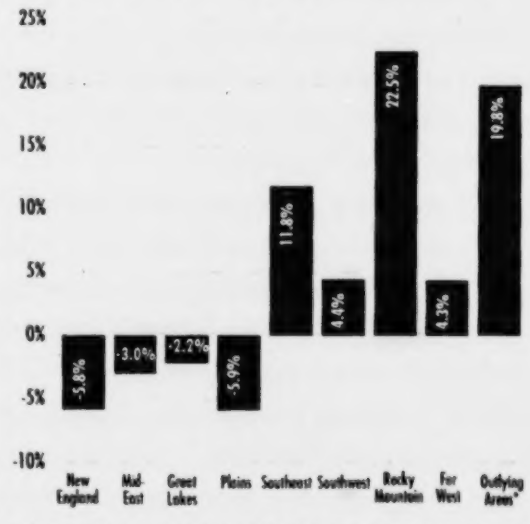
Enrollment by Region

Following the population trends of the past decade, (from fall 1990 to fall 2000) public four-year institutions in the Southeast and Rocky Mountain states posted the highest enrollment gains (11.8 percent and 22.5 percent, respectively). Coupled with these rates of increase has been a significant increase in enrollments in Outlying Areas (19.8 percent) over the same period. The regions that experienced the largest percentage decreases in total enrollment during this period were New England (5.8 percent) and the Plains (5.9 percent). [See Figure 5] Recent projections of high school graduates suggest that these geographic enrollment patterns will continue for the foreseeable future, which raises issues related to institutional capacity in high-growth areas and policies designed to regulate interstate migration of students.

Figure 5. Percentage Change in Enrollment at Four-Year Public Colleges and Universities by Geographic Region, Fall 1990 to Fall 2000



New England: CT, ME, MA, NH, RI, VT; Mid East: DC, DE, MD, NJ, NY, PA; Plains: IA, KS, MN, MO, NE, ND, SD; Southeast: AL, AR, FL, GA, KY, LA, MS, NC, SC, TN, VA, WV; Southwest: AZ, NM, OK, TX; Rocky Mountain: CO, ID, MT, UT, WY; Far West: AK, CA, HI, NV, OR, WA; and Outlying Areas: American Samoa, Federal States of Micronesia, Guam, Marshall Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and U.S. Service Schools

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System Fall Enrollment Surveys, 1990 and 2000.*

AASCU institutions, which experienced a 3.7 percent overall increase in enrollment nationwide from fall 1990 to fall 2000, registered significant growth in three regions:

- Southeast (13.4 percent)
- Rocky Mountain (24.3 percent)
- Outlying Areas (21.9 percent)

Over the same period, the largest percentage decreases in enrollment were posted by AASCU institutions in the following regions:

- Plains (6.8 percent)
- New England (5.8 percent) [See Table 10]

NASULGC institutions, which experienced a 2.0 percent increase in total enrollment nationwide from fall 1990 to fall 2000, registered their largest increases in three regions:

- Southeast (10.8 percent)
- Rocky Mountain (11.0 percent)
- Outlying Areas (7.7 percent)

At the same time, NASULGC

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institutions in the following regions posted the largest percentage declines in total enrollment:

- New England (9.2 percent)
- Plains (5.3 percent). [See Table 11]

Table 10. Total Enrollment in AASCU Institutions by Geographic Region, Fall 1990 and Fall 2000

Region	Number of Institutions	Fall 1990 Enrollment	Fall 2000 Enrollment	Percentage Change
New England	24	155,302	146,222	-5.8
Mid East	65	490,760	473,241	-3.6
Great Lakes	53	601,020	589,417	-1.9
Plains	38	289,409	269,600	-6.8
Southeast	112	827,783	938,863	13.4
Southwest	40	305,731	326,916	6.9
Rocky Mountain	19	127,766	158,825	24.3
Far West	34	479,489	486,696	1.5
Outlying Areas*	9	50,993	62,166	21.9
Total	394	3,328,253	3,451,946	3.7

New England: CT, ME, MA, NH, RI, VT
Mid East: DC, DE, MD, NJ, NY, PA
Great Lakes: IL, IN, MI, OH, WI
Plains: IA, KS, MN, MO, NE, ND, SD
Southeast: AL, AR, FL, GA, KY, LA, MS, NC, SC, TN, VA, WV
Southwest: AZ, NM, OK, TX
Rocky Mountain: CO, ID, MT, UT, WY
Far West: AK, CA, HI, NV, OR, WA
Outlying Areas: American Samoa, Federal States of Micronesia, Guam, Marshall Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and U.S. Service Schools

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System Fall Enrollment Surveys, 1990 and 2000.* Regions are based on the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) region codes.

Table 11. Total Enrollment in NASULGC Institutions by Geographic Region, Fall 1990 and Fall 2000

Region	Number of Institutions	Fall 1990 Enrollment	Fall 2000 Enrollment	Percentage Change
New England	8	128,534	116,696	-9.2
Mid East	23	398,731	385,114	-3.4
Great Lakes	29	761,567	737,561	-3.2
Plains	17	307,511	291,207	-5.3
Southeast	51	804,180	891,383	10.8
Southwest	17	420,439	428,663	2.0
Rocky Mountain	9	146,968	163,094	11.0
Far West	23	477,367	497,917	4.3
Outlying Areas*	5	40,008	43,085	7.7
Total	182	3,485,305	3,554,720	2.0

New England: CT, ME, MA, NH, RI, VT
Mid East: DC, DE, MD, NJ, NY, PA
Great Lakes: IL, IN, MI, OH, WI
Plains: IA, KS, MN, MO, NE, ND, SD
Southeast: AL, AR, FL, GA, KY, LA, MS, NC, SC, TN, VA, WV
Southwest: AZ, NM, OK, TX
Rocky Mountain: CO, ID, MT, UT, WY
Far West: AK, CA, HI, NV, OR, WA
Outlying Areas: American Samoa, Federal States of Micronesia, Guam, Marshall Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and U.S. Service Schools

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System Fall Enrollment Surveys, 1990 and 2000.* Regions are based on the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) region codes.

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Policy Developments and Related Issues

Dramatic changes are taking place in American higher education. Knowing exactly who our students are and where they end up are essential to meeting their needs. However, recent shifts in demographics, student preparedness, and policy directions pose increasing challenges to institutions' efforts on this front. The following points strongly suggest that for state colleges and universities, the bar for meeting these challenges is being raised even higher.

Demographics

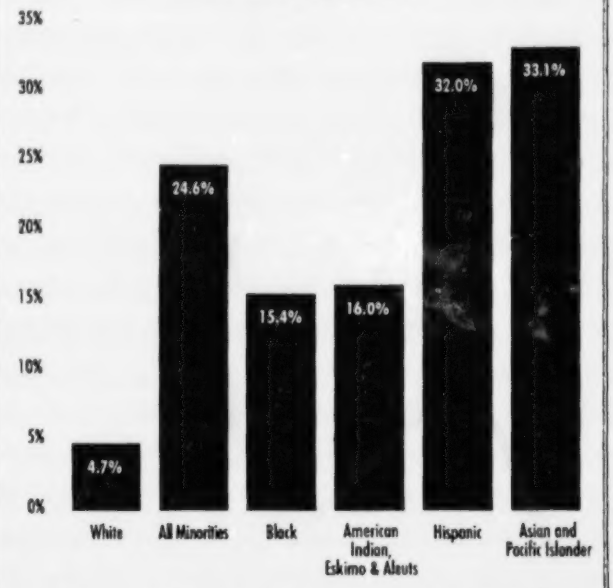
From fall 2000 to 2010 the number of public high school graduates is expected to grow to 2.8 million, or 8.8 percent. These large increases will make a sizeable impact throughout the country, as the majority of these students are expected to enroll in college. Specifically, states in the Far West are leading the charge, with an expected growth of 16.3 percent in the number of high school graduates. The region's enrollment boom is being led by Nevada, which is anticipating growth of 61.9 percent during the coming decade. Additionally, states such as Arizona, New Jersey, Florida and North Carolina all expect their public high school graduate populations to grow by at least 20 percent from 2000 to 2010. Other states, particularly in the Plains, are expected to see their number of public secondary graduates fall an average of 3.6 percent, with large decreases in North Dakota (22.4 percent) and South Dakota (21.4 percent), as well as Vermont (14.8 percent) and Wyoming (24.7 percent).[2]

While the size of the nation's student population is expected to grow considerably, its composition will also change. The number of minorities in higher education will continue to grow, as the country's population becomes more diverse. In 2000, minorities made up more than one-third of the student population at public four-year colleges and universities, and the number is expected to grow in the coming decade. Across the United States, from 2001 to 2010, the Asian and Pacific Islander population of residents age 18 and older is expected to grow the fastest (33.1 percent), followed by Hispanics (32.0 percent), American Indian, Eskimo and Aleuts (16.0 percent), and blacks (15.4 percent). The total U.S. minority population of those age 18 and older is expected to jump 24.6 percent, as opposed to whites, whose numbers are expected to increase by just 4.7 percent.[3] [See Figure 6]

In addition to an increasing minority

population, colleges and universities will enroll a growing number of non-traditional students. According to the U.S. Department of Education, more than half (57.5 percent) of the undergraduates enrolled at public four-year institutions in 1999-2000 were considered non-traditional. Specifically, they have at least one of the following characteristics: delay enrollment after high school, attend part-time, work full-time, are considered financially dependent, have dependents other than a spouse, are a single parent or do not have a high school diploma. More than one-third (37.6 percent) of undergraduates at public four-year institutions were financially independent, while one-third were enrolled part-time, 31.5 percent delayed enrollment and 25.5 percent worked full-time during the 1999-00 academic year. The Department also notes that non-traditional students are more likely to leave college during their first year than their peers, challenging postsecondary administrators to create programs to retain these students.[4]

Figure 6. Expected Growth in U.S. Residents Age 18 and Over From 2001 to 2010, by Race



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Projections of the Resident Population by Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1999 to 2100*, 2000.

Preparedness

The opportunity to earn a college degree has been a touchstone of the American educational system, as more than 63 percent of high school students enroll in college immediately after graduating high school.[5] Unfortunately, many of those students do not reach their goal of earning a degree. According to a national commission appointed by the U.S. Department of Education, "inadequate academic preparation" is a major reason why only about half of all students at four-year colleges and universities graduate within six years. According to its report, only 43 percent of high school seniors reported being in demanding academic programs in 1997.[6]

High school seniors also seem to be losing ground in academic achievement, as measured by the National Assessment of Education Progress (NAEP), a periodic survey coordinated by the U.S. Department

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of Education. Results in several subject areas show that 12th graders' knowledge of both math and science decreased significantly between 1996 and 2000. The percentage of high school seniors who have at least a basic knowledge of math, according to NAEP, fell to 65 percent in 2000, down from 69 percent in 1996. Similarly, 53 percent of 12th graders were considered to have at least a basic understanding of science in 2000, compared with 57 percent four years earlier.[7] In 2001, only 43 percent of seniors showed a basic proficiency in U.S. history, a similar rate to seniors in 1994.[8] In all of these examinations, American Indian, Hispanic and black students scored significantly lower than their white and Asian/Pacific Islander peers.

As many of these high school students enter college, many of them are unprepared for the academic rigors that await them. While declining test scores among graduating high school seniors would indicate that the need for remedial education has risen over the past several years, the number of public four-year colleges and universities offering remedial education has decreased from 85.1 percent in 1996-97 to 81.7 percent in 2000-01.[9]

In Florida, 40 percent of high school graduates were in need of remedial coursework in reading, writing or math before attending college last year, up from 30 percent the previous year.[10] Similar rates were found in Ohio[11] and South Dakota[12] where 36 percent and 34 percent of freshmen enrolled in remedial English or math or both, respectively.

As a result of inadequate budgets and a philosophy of shifting the responsibility of remedial education to high schools and community colleges, college-level remedial education programs are being cut in several states. At the University System of Georgia, officials have been working toward offering remedial education to only a small percentage of students. Across the state, the number of students in remedial education courses has fallen from 30 percent to 16 percent from 1996 to 2000.[13]

In Tennessee, where more than 49 percent of first-time students at state schools took at least one remedial education course in the fall of 2000, the state's Higher Education Commission has recommended phasing out funding for remedial education and developmental programs beginning in 2003-04.[14]

At California State University, the country's largest public university system, almost half of all incoming freshmen were found to need remedial math and English in the

2001-02 school year. While 80 percent of students who were required to take remedial courses were proficient by the end of the first year, the university system has pledged to reduce the number of freshmen requiring remediation to 10 percent by 2007, from a high of almost 70 percent in 1996.[15]

Persistence/Time to Completion

With six-year graduation rates hovering between 50 and 60 percent,[16] several groups of students have been recognized as having lower persistence rates than their peers, including first-generation students. However, strong academic coursework in secondary school was shown to narrow the gap between the persistence rates of first-generation students and those of their peers who have a parent with a bachelor's degree. In fact, academic rigor of a student's secondary education has been found to be the strongest indicator of persistence among all students. In 1998, three years after entering a four-year postsecondary institution, first-generation students with a more academically challenging high school curriculum had higher persistence rates than those who took only core courses. Among students who enrolled in only core courses or below in high school, first-generation students were much less likely to be on track towards a bachelor's degree than their peers with a parent who had a baccalaureate degree (55 percent versus 69 percent). However, among students who took a rigorous course load in high school, the disparity closed considerably between first-generation students and those with a parent with a bachelor's degree (81 percent versus 89 percent).[17]

Legislators and higher education officials have begun to make policy changes in order to increase the number of students who attain a degree. In Wisconsin, the Board of Regents of the state's university system reduced the credit requirements for many of its degree programs and eliminated several redundant course requirements. As a result, its six-year graduation rate for students who began college in 1995 reached 60.5 percent.[18]

In an effort to increase its four-year graduation rates, Pennsylvania's 14 state colleges and universities lowered the number of credits required to earn a bachelor's degree to 120. Two years ago, Governor Tom Ridge created a program in which schools with four-year graduation rates of 40 percent or higher would qualify for grants. Since then, not one public university has qualified, but officials hope the new credit policy will change that.[19] The governor's program is not being funded in the coming fiscal year.

Capacity

To deal with shrinking budgets and increasing enrollments, both institutions and state legislatures are looking at enrollment caps. For institutions, limiting enrollment is seen as a way to preserve academic quality for students and faculty. In states with burgeoning deficits, regulating the number of students their institutions may admit gives lawmakers some control over future appropriations to higher education.

In Iowa, the presidents of the state's three public universities are pursuing the use of enrollment caps as a way to deal with budget cuts of $82 million this year. At the same time, each of the universities is currently dealing with record enrollment growth. At the University of Northern Iowa, for example, funding levels are similar to 1998-99 levels, but the university has 1,000 more students enrolled.[20]

Tennessee's Higher Education Commission has recommended establishing formal enrollment ranges for each four-year university. These ranges would allow for enrollment growth of up to 3 percent and enrollment reductions of up to 10 percent. Any enrollment that exceeds the cap will not be included in the institution's state funding and the fee revenue generated by those students' enrollment will be deducted from the appropriation recommendation.[21] The recommendation comes as the Tennessee House has proposed $945.2 million in spending cuts, including $93 million for higher education.[22]

While struggling with low graduation rates and faculty shortages, the heads of the University of Mississippi (UM) and Mississippi State University have considered enrollment caps for the past two years.[23] At UM, Chancellor Robert Khayat has renewed a discussion of limiting enrollment to about 12,000 students, as the university saw its enrollment jump 11 percent from fall 1998 to fall 2001.[24]

At Rutgers University (N.J.), the student governing bodies of three of its campuses have passed resolutions asking the administration to limit the number of admissions until more facilities are expanded and more faculty are hired. If enrollment were capped at its current size, the university would have to turn away about 1,300 students each year. The state is expecting a 20 percent increase in the number of college-bound high school graduates over the next six years.[25]

Affirmative Action

Federal Developments

The U. S. Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit has ruled in one of two cases challenging admissions policies at the University of Michigan. In a narrow decision, the Court upheld the admissions policy at the University of Michigan Law School.[26] In overturning a federal district court ruling, the Court of Appeals held that it is permissible for institutions to consider race in recruiting their entering classes as long as the goal of achieving "critical mass" does not harden into firm quotas.

The court is also reviewing a case involving undergraduate admissions. In that case, a federal district judge upheld a policy that awarded extra points to black, Hispanic and underprivileged white applicants.[27] The judge in that case held that the educational benefits of diversity were sufficient reason for considering race in admissions decisions.

It is expected that the decisions of the Sixth Circuit will be appealed to the U.S. Supreme Court. Citing conflicting rulings from the Fifth, Sixth, Ninth, and Eleventh Circuits, legal scholars predict that the Supreme Court will have no choice but to issue a definitive decision on the issue.

State Developments

Virginia–In an attempt to avoid legal challenges, the Virginia Attorney General's Office issued an opinion discouraging the use of race-conscious admissions policies in May 2002. Citing the settlement of a desegregation case with the U.S. Department of Education's Office of Civil Rights, the opinion stated that the use of race-conscious admissions for the purpose of remedying past discrimination was no longer justified. The opinion also stated that the only currently justified consideration of race is for educational diversity–and the courts have yet to agree on the validity of that justification.[28]

California–The University of California announced in May 2002 that its 4-Percent Plan has helped Hispanic applicants and applicants from rural schools gain admission to system schools.[29] However, it appears that the plan has been less effective in helping black and urban applicants gain admission. The plan was instituted as one in a series of strategies designed to increase enrollment of minority students at system schools. The University found minority admissions lagging after the passage of Proposition 209 in 1996.

Also in California, in 2001, the Board of Regents for the University of California System voted to eliminate policies against affirmative action that were enacted in 1995.[30] The vote however, was largely symbolic because the institution has been banned since 1996 from using race in admissions consideration. Rescinding the policies was also seen as important in reflecting a more welcoming atmosphere for minority ethnic students.

Ward Connerly, the University of California Regent who successfully spearheaded the passage of Proposition 209, announced in 2001 that he would move to ban the collection of racial/ethnic data in all state agencies in California. Given that Proposition 209 banned the consideration of race in hiring and admissions, Mr. Connerly questions the necessity of continuing to collect such information.[31]

Florida–Going further than the state of Florida's "Top 20 Percent" program, the University of Florida announced in February 2002 that it would automatically accept the top 5 percent of students from each graduating class in the state. Whereas the "Top 20 Percent" program guarantees a seat at any of 11 state institutions, provided the student meets the school's admission standards, the University's plan guarantees a seat at the University of Florida. The university believes that this offer will provide access to students who may not have otherwise been accepted. It is uncertain whether this program will help the University to recruit more black and Hispanic students–two groups whose admissions and enrollments plummeted after the initiation of the Top 20 plan. Florida banned the use of affirmative action in admissions in 2000. Both the Top five and Top 20 percent plans are designed to increase minority access to state institutions.[32]

Georgia–The University of Georgia, after announcing that it would not appeal its affirmative action case to the U.S. Supreme Court, also announced in December 2001 that it would discontinue the use of race and other nonacademic factors in admissions decisions. The nonacademic factors being discontinued include considerations of socioeconomic status, residence, and legacy status. Beginning with Fall 2002, most students will be judged on

the basis of high school grades in 16 courses and standardized test scores, with exceptions being made for varsity athletes and special skills students (artists, musicians, etc). In announcing the policy, the university noted that it was leaving the door open for the use of race in the future, but on a much more limited basis.[33]

Louisiana–Louisiana officials have found that institutions in the state are still predominantly black or white, seven years into a ten-year desegregation settlement. A court-appointed panel of monitors has found that despite investments in new buildings and programs, the racial mix at the state's institutions has been only marginally impacted. Part of the problem appears to be the settlement itself. Unlike agreements in other states, Louisiana's does not set quotas for student mix. It only addresses past spending inequities relating to programs and facilities. Other factors affecting student mix are the demand for unique programming and the location of the institution and the demographics of the population from which it draws its students.[34]

Desegregation

In February 2002, a federal district judge in Mississippi approved a $503 million settlement of a desegregation lawsuit first initiated in 1975. Under the terms of the settlement, the State of Mississippi will provide its three historically black institutions with more academic programming, buildings, and endowments over a 17-year period. Unfortunately, a number of the original plaintiffs are unhappy with the settlement. One of the reasons is the settlement's focus on integrating historically black institutions without making any requirements for further integration of predominantly white institutions. Additionally, they note that the plan fails to improve access for black students, nor will it significantly affect the stature of the state's three historically black colleges.[35]

In the fall of 2001, U.S. Department of Education officials signed an agreement with the State of Virginia. Under terms of the agreement, the State will provide funding for new programs and buildings at its two historically black colleges. While lawmakers provided $21.8 million in funding over a two-year period, a budget crunch resulted in a cut to the institutions' base budgets. The institutions believe that such cuts will ultimately prevent them from instituting the programs and improvements prescribed by the initial agreement. Virginia was the last state the Department had been monitoring that had been without a plan.[36]

Also signing agreements in 2001 were the states of Louisiana, Maryland and Tennessee. The federal government also continues to monitor prior agreements with the states of Florida, Kentucky (the state's agreement is set to end this year, and the state hopes to be declared officially desegregated), Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Texas.[37]

Foreign Students

In response to the events of September 11, the federal government has moved quickly to implement new security provisions contained in PL 107-172, Enhanced Border Security and Visa Entry Reform Act of 2001, enacted in May 2002. This legislation provides new security provisions governing visa issuance and foreign student admission, inspection, verification and monitoring. These new security provisions for background checks and intensified monitoring will result in delays in the flow of foreign students registering at institutions. The uncertainty in student registrations due to additional scrutiny may cause delays of 30 to 45 days or, if the system encounters start up problems, the delay could be longer.

The new system developed by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) will monitor and track foreign students attending U. S. institutions. The Student Exchange and Visitor Information System (SEVIS) was made available in July 2002 for use on a voluntary basis. All institutions will be required to subscribe to the system by January 30, 2003. Institutions failing to do so will not be allowed to admit foreign students. [38]

Under the new system, institutions will be notified that a foreign student has arrived at a U.S. port. The institution will then have 30 days to notify the INS as to whether or not the student has registered for classes. Institutions will also be required to notify the INS if the student fails to maintain academic status, changes legal names, is disciplined by the institution, or is convicted of a crime. [39]

While support for the new system has been widespread in the higher education community, the time frame under which institutions must operate is short. The system will be electronically based and campuses will need to purchase software, install it, and train staff to operate it. INS does not expect to have its specifications for the system ready until fall 2002. Institutions are concerned that they will not have enough time to make the necessary purchases and adjustments. [40]

In addition to a new tracking system, the Bush administration has proposed limits on foreign students and the visa system. One of the rules being considered is limiting or restricting access to certain courses of study that could provide base knowledge

of how to develop weapons of mass destruction.[41]

A second rule affecting visas requires that foreign students obtain their visa before they will be allowed to take courses. Similarly, the INS will no longer allow foreigners holding tourist visas to apply for student visas unless they had previously stated that they intended to so before entering the country.[42]

Conclusion

In the coming years, a variety of forces will converge to challenge higher education. Decreased state appropriations and increasing enrollments, coupled with an increase in traditionally under-served populations, under-prepared students, and demands for new and unique programming, will stretch institutional resources like never before.

To address the challenges, institutions must determine who their students are and what their precollege experiences have been. In doing so, institutions will be able to more accurately seek new, innovative, and affordable ways to provide a quality education.

Endnotes

[1] Outlying areas consist of Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, Guam and other United States Territories. For purposes of this report, U. S. Service Schools are also included in this category.

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Appendix A: Total Enrollment in AASCU Colleges and Universities, Fall 1990 and Fall 2000

State	Institution Name	Fall 1990 Enrollment	Fall 2000 Enrollment	Percentage Change
Alabama	Alabama A&M University	4,886	5,523	13.0
	Alabama State University	4,587	5,269	14.9
	Auburn University at Montgomery	6,261	4,900	-21.7
	Jacksonville State University	8,448	7,844	-7.1
	Troy State University	5,024	12,541	149.6
	Troy State University Dothan	1,933	1,958	1.3
	Troy State University in Montgomery	2,736	3,090	12.9
	University of Alabama in Huntsville	8,139	6,563	-19.4
	University of Montevallo	3,250	3,014	-7.3
	University of North Alabama	5,622	5,601	-0.4
	University of South Alabama	11,584	11,673	0.8
	University of West Alabama	1,921	1,924	0.2
Alaska	University of Alaska Anchorage	17,490	14,794	-15.4
	University of Alaska Southeast	2,710	3,470	28.0
Arizona	Arizona State University - East Campus	—	1,939	N/A
	Arizona State University - West Campus	—	5,325	N/A
	Northern Arizona University	16,992	19,964	17.5
Arkansas	Arkansas State University	9,264	10,429	12.6
	Arkansas Tech University	4,062	4,970	22.4
	Henderson State University	4,042	3,549	-12.2
	Southern Arkansas University	2,492	2,977	19.5
	University of Arkansas at Little Rock	11,232	10,968	-2.4
	University of Arkansas at Monticello	2,108	2,323	10.2
	University of Central Arkansas	8,396	8,481	1.0
California	California Polytechnic State University, San Luis Obispo	17,751	16,877	-4.9
	California State Polytechnic University, Pomona	19,468	18,424	-5.4
	California State University, Bakersfield	5,442	6,397	17.5
	California State University, Chico	16,633	15,912	-4.3
	California State University, Dominguez Hills	9,442	12,848	36.1
	California State University, Fresno	19,960	19,056	-4.5
	California State University, Fullerton	25,592	28,381	10.9
	California State University, Hayward	12,999	12,705	-2.3
	California State University, Long Beach	33,987	30,918	-9.0
	California State University, Los Angeles	21,597	19,593	-9.3
	California State University, Monterey Bay	—	2,624	N/A
	California State University, Northridge	31,167	29,066	-6.7
	California State University, Sacramento	26,336	25,714	-2.4
	California State University, San Bernardino	11,923	14,909	25.0
	California State University, San Marcos	—	6,256	N/A
	California State University, Stanislaus	5,809	7,062	21.6
	Humboldt State University	7,647	7,433	-2.8
	San Diego State University	35,493	31,609	-10.9
	San Francisco State University	29,343	26,826	-8.6
	San Jose State University	30,334	26,698	-12.0
	Sonoma State University	7,622	7,402	-2.9

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State	Institution Name	Fall 1990 Enrollment	Fall 2000 Enrollment	Percentage Change
Colorado	Adams State College	5,235	8,188	56.4
	Fort Lewis College	3,935	4,285	8.9
	Mesa State College	4,610	5,212	13.1
	Metropolitan State College of Denver	17,400	17,688	1.7
	University of Colorado at Colorado Springs	6,646	6,666	0.3
	University of Colorado at Denver	11,512	13,737	19.3
	University of Northern Colorado	12,413	12,234	-1.4
	University of Southern Colorado	4,365	5,531	26.7
	Western State College of Colorado	2,402	2,325	-3.2
Connecticut	Central Connecticut State University	13,798	12,252	-11.2
	Eastern Connecticut State University	4,475	5,145	15.0
	Southern Connecticut State University	13,612	12,127	-10.9
	Western Connecticut State University	6,245	5,806	-7.0
Delaware	Delaware State University	2,606	3,103	19.1
District of Columbia	Howard University	11,101	10,010	-9.8
	University of the District of Columbia	11,990	5,358	-55.3
Florida	Florida A&M University	8,344	12,126	45.3
	Florida Atlantic University	12,767	21,046	64.8
	Florida Gulf Coast University	—	3,664	N/A
	Florida International University	22,466	31,945	42.2
	University of Central Florida	21,541	33,713	56.5
	University of North Florida	8,021	12,550	56.5
	University of South Florida	32,326	35,561	10.0
	University of West Florida	7,877	8,479	7.6
Georgia	Albany State University	2,405	3,525	46.6
	Armstrong Atlantic State University	4,170	5,444	30.6
	Augusta State University	5,185	5,070	-2.2
	Clayton College and State University	4,140	4,455	7.6
	Columbus State University	4,154	5,187	24.9
	Fort Valley State University	2,158	2,561	18.7
	Georgia College and State University	4,948	5,090	2.9
	Georgia Southern University	12,249	14,184	15.8
	Georgia Southwestern State University	2,225	2,622	17.8
	Kennesaw State University	10,018	13,360	33.4
	Macon State College	4,210	4,116	-2.2
	North Georgia College & State University	2,518	3,622	43.8
	Savannah State University	2,319	2,166	-6.6
	Southern Polytechnic State University	4,007	3,546	-11.5
	State University of West Georgia	7,068	8,959	26.8
	Valdosta State University	7,144	8,792	23.1
Hawaii	University of Hawaii at Hilo	4,449	2,874	-35.4
Idaho	Boise State University	13,367	16,287	21.8
	Idaho State University	9,139	13,040	42.7
	Lewis-Clark State College	2,667	2,693	1.0
Illinois	Chicago State University	7,152	6,914	-3.3
	Eastern Illinois University	11,116	10,637	-4.3
Illinois	Governors State University	5,592	6,105	9.2

State	Institution Name	Fall 1990 Enrollment	Fall 2000 Enrollment	Percentage Change
	Illinois State University	22,662	20,755	-8.4
	Northeastern Illinois University	10,453	10,941	4.7
	Northern Illinois University	24,509	23,248	-5.1
	Southern Illinois University at Carbondale	24,078	22,552	-6.3
	Southern Illinois University at Edwardsville	11,686	12,193	4.3
	University of Illinois at Springfield	4,347	3,942	-9.3
	Western Illinois University	13,747	13,089	-4.8
Indiana	Ball State University	20,343	19,004	-6.6
	Indiana State University	11,781	11,051	-6.2
	Indiana University-Purdue University at Fort Wayne	11,889	10,531	-11.4
	Indiana University-Purdue University Indianapolis	27,517	27,525	0.0
	Indiana University East	2,053	2,335	13.7
	Indiana University Kokomo	3,332	2,682	-19.5
	Indiana University Northwest	5,075	4,649	-8.4
	Indiana University Southeast	5,642	6,427	13.9
	Purdue University Calumet	8,506	9,045	6.3
	Purdue University North Central Campus	3,446	3,459	0.4
	University of Southern Indiana	6,480	9,012	39.1
Iowa	University of Northern Iowa	13,435	14,106	5.0
Kansas	Emporia State University	6,072	5,616	-7.5
	Fort Hays State University	5,500	5,498	0.0
	Pittsburg State University	5,912	6,418	8.6
	Washburn University of Topeka	6,485	5,917	-8.8
	Wichita State University	16,151	14,810	-8.3
Kentucky	Eastern Kentucky University	15,290	13,285	-13.1
	Kentucky State University	2,506	2,254	-10.1
	Morehead State University	8,605	8,316	-3.4
	Murray State University	8,079	9,136	13.1
	Northern Kentucky University	11,254	12,080	7.3
	Western Kentucky University	15,170	15,481	2.1
Louisiana	Grambling State University	6,485	4,716	-27.3
	Louisiana State University in Shreveport	4,107	4,108	0.0
	Louisiana Tech University	10,004	10,363	3.6
	McNeese State University	7,671	7,603	-0.9
	Nicholls State University	7,356	7,326	-0.4
	Northwestern State University of Louisiana	7,323	9,292	26.9
	Southeastern Louisiana University	10,262	14,525	41.5
	University of Louisiana at Lafayette	15,764	15,742	-0.1
	University of Louisiana at Monroe	10,686	9,405	-12.0
	University of New Orleans	15,322	16,218	5.8
Maine	University of Maine at Augusta	4,773	5,617	17.7
	University of Maine at Farmington	2,438	2,413	-1.0
	University of Maine at Fort Kent	571	886	55.2
	University of Maine at Presque Isle	1,458	1,427	-2.1
	University of Southern Maine	10,487	10,820	3.2
Maryland	Bowie State University	4,188	4,700	12.2
	Coppin State College	2,578	3,890	50.9

State	Institution Name	Fall 1990 Enrollment	Fall 2000 Enrollment	Percentage Change
	Frostburg State University	5,019	5,348	6.6
	Morgan State University	4,693	6,269	33.6
	Salisbury State University	5,734	6,421	12.0
	Towson University	15,035	16,729	11.3
	University of Maryland, Baltimore County	10,146	10,759	6.0
Massachusetts	Bridgewater State College	8,821	8,839	0.2
	Fitchburg State College	6,224	5,715	-8.2
	Massachusetts College of Liberal Arts	2,421	1,590	-34.3
	Salem State College	9,810	8,587	-12.5
	University of Massachusetts Boston	13,723	13,346	-2.7
	University of Massachusetts Dartmouth	7,343	7,122	-3.0
	University of Massachusetts Lowell	14,259	12,189	-14.5
	Westfield State College	5,292	5,005	-5.4
	Worcester State College	6,435	5,303	-17.6
Michigan	Central Michigan University	18,286	26,845	46.8
	Eastern Michigan University	25,011	23,561	-5.8
	Ferris State University	12,037	9,847	-18.2
	Grand Valley State University	11,725	18,569	58.4
	Lake Superior State University	3,407	3,118	-8.5
	Michigan Technological University	6,497	6,336	-2.5
	Northern Michigan University	8,505	8,427	-0.9
	Oakland University	12,400	15,235	22.9
	Saginaw Valley State University	6,179	8,622	39.5
	University of Michigan: Dearborn	7,684	8,400	9.3
	University of Michigan: Flint	6,589	6,316	-4.1
	Western Michigan University	26,989	28,657	6.2
Minnesota	Bemidji State University	5,424	4,118	-24.1
	Metropolitan State University	5,221	5,622	7.7
	Minnesota State University, Mankato	16,575	12,842	-22.5
	Minnesota State University, Moorhead	8,900	7,418	-16.7
	Southwest State University	3,055	4,746	55.4
	St. Cloud State University	17,075	15,181	-11.1
	University of Minnesota Duluth	10,329	9,087	-12.0
	Winona State University	7,707	7,386	-4.2
Mississippi	Alcorn State University	2,863	2,936	2.5
	Delta State University	3,995	3,875	-3.0
	Jackson State University	6,837	6,820	-0.2
	Mississippi University for Women	2,407	2,814	16.9
	Mississippi Valley State University	1,873	2,687	43.5
	University of Southern Mississippi	13,490	14,509	7.6
Missouri	Central Missouri State University	11,429	10,936	-4.3
	Harris Stowe State College	1,973	1,835	-7.0
	Lincoln University	3,619	3,347	-7.5
	Missouri Southern State College	6,016	5,785	-3.8
	Missouri Western State College	4,555	5,089	11.7
	Northwest Missouri State University	6,093	6,442	5.7
	Southeast Missouri State University	8,801	8,948	1.7
Missouri	Southwest Missouri State University	19,480	17,703	-9.1
	Truman State University	6,150	6,111	-0.6
	University of Missouri - St. Louis	15,393	15,397	0.0

State	Institution Name	Fall 1990 Enrollment	Fall 2000 Enrollment	Percentage Change	Institution Name
Montana	Montana State University-Billings	3,953	3,799	-3.9	
	Montana State University-Northern	1,761	1,512	-14.1	
	Montana Tech of the University of Montana	1,930	1,509	-21.8	
	Western Montana College of the University of Montana	1,100	1,160	5.5	
Nebraska	Chadron State College	3,059	—	N/A	
	Peru State College	1,526	—	N/A	
	University of Nebraska - Kearney	9,894	6,506	-34.2	
	University of Nebraska - Omaha	15,804	13,479	-14.7	
	Wayne State College	3,512	3,518	0.2	
Nevada	University of Nevada, Las Vegas	17,937	22,041	22.9	
	University of Nevada, Reno	11,487	13,149	14.5	
New Hampshire	College for Lifelong Learning	1,405	2,087	48.5	
	Keene State College	4,350	4,573	5.1	
	Plymouth State College of the University System of New Hampshire	4,360	4,041	-7.3	
New Jersey	Kean University	13,303	11,468	-13.8	
	Montclair State University	13,067	13,502	3.3	
	New Jersey City University	7,681	8,342	8.6	
	New Jersey Institute of Technology	7,667	8,820	15.0	
	Ramapo College of New Jersey	4,519	5,195	15.0	
	Rowan University	9,668	9,364	-3.1	
	The College of New Jersey	7,403	6,861	-7.3	
	The Richard Stockton College of New Jersey	5,639	6,312	11.9	
	Thomas A. Edison State College	7,813	8,137	4.1	
	William Paterson University of New Jersey	10,036	9,945	-0.9	
New Mexico	Eastern New Mexico University	3,619	3,564	-1.5	
	Western New Mexico University	1,881	2,669	41.9	
New York	City University of New York: Bernard Baruch College	15,849	15,698	-1.0	
	City University of New York: Brooklyn College	16,605	15,039	-9.4	
	City University of New York: City College	14,085	11,055	-21.5	
	City University of New York: College of Staten Island	12,181	11,115	-8.8	
	City University of New York: Hunter College	19,639	20,011	1.9	
	City University of New York: Lehman College	10,240	8,768	-14.4	
	City University of New York: Medgar Evers College	3,530	4,614	30.7	
	City University of New York: Queens College	18,072	15,061	-16.7	
	City University of New York: York College	5,724	5,357	-6.4	
	Purchase College, State University of New York	4,619	4,077	-11.7	
	State University of New York at Morrisville	3,289	3,033	-7.8	
	State University of New York College at Brockport	9,661	8,524	-11.8	
	State University of New York College at Buffalo	12,952	11,399	-12.0	
	State University of New York College at Cortland	7,238	7,178	-0.8	
	State University of New York College at Fredonia	5,041	5,086	0.9	
	State University of New York College at Geneseo	5,599	5,477	-2.2	
	State University of New York College at New Paltz	8,610	7,723	-10.3	
	State University of New York College at Old Westbury	4,260	2,995	-29.7	
New York	State University of New York College at Oneonta	6,317	5,584	-11.6	
	State University of New York at Oswego	8,942	8,149	-8.9	
	State University of New York College at Plattsburgh	6,543	6,153	-6.0	
	State University of New York College at Potsdam	4,830	4,231	-12.4	

State	Institution Name	Fall 1990 Enrollment	Fall 2000 Enrollment	Percentage Change
	State University of New York Empire State College	6,894	8,009	16.2
	State University of New York College of Technology at Alfred	3,700	2,735	-26.1
	State University of New York Institute of Technology at Utica/Rome	2,542	2,660	4.6
North Carolina	Appalachian State University	11,931	13,227	10.9
	East Carolina University	17,564	18,750	6.8
	Elizabeth City State University	1,746	2,035	16.6
	Fayetteville State University	3,337	4,487	34.5
	North Carolina A&T State University	6,595	7,748	17.5
	North Carolina Central University	5,482	5,476	-0.1
	University of North Carolina at Asheville	3,271	3,292	0.6
	University of North Carolina at Charlotte	14,699	17,241	17.3
	University of North Carolina at Greensboro	12,882	13,125	1.9
	University of North Carolina at Pembroke	3,133	3,445	10.0
	University of North Carolina at Wilmington	7,567	10,100	33.5
	Western Carolina University	6,411	6,699	4.5
	Winston-Salem State University	2,517	2,857	13.5
North Dakota	Dickinson State University	1,429	2,012	40.8
	Mayville State University	763	776	1.7
	Minot State University	3,637	3,081	-15.3
	University of North Dakota	11,659	11,031	-5.4
	Valley City State University	1,082	1,090	0.7
Ohio	Bowling Green State University	18,657	18,096	-3.0
	Central State University	2,886	1,103	-61.8
	Cleveland State University	19,214	15,294	-20.4
	Ohio State University - Newark Campus	1,567	2,025	29.2
	Shawnee State University	3,180	3,280	3.1
	University of Akron	28,801	21,363	-25.8
	University of Toledo	24,691	19,491	-21.1
	Wright State University	16,393	13,964	-14.8
	Youngstown State University	15,454	11,787	-23.7
Oklahoma	East Central University	4,183	—	N/A
	Northeastern State University	8,849	8,082	-8.7
	Northwestern Oklahoma State University	1,746	1,984	13.6
	Rogers State University	2,476	2,640	6.6
	Southeastern Oklahoma State University	3,971	3,746	-5.7
	Southwestern Oklahoma State University	5,373	4,860	-9.5
	University of Central Oklahoma	14,232	14,099	-0.9
	University of Science and Arts of Oklahoma	1,559	1,409	-9.6
Oregon	Eastern Oregon University	2,230	2,778	24.6
	Oregon Institute of Technology	2,775	2,815	1.4
	Portland State University	16,921	18,889	11.6
	Southern Oregon University	5,106	5,493	7.6
	Western Oregon University	4,011	4,729	17.9
Pennsylvania	Bloomsburg University of Pennsylvania	7,484	7,548	0.9
	California University of Pennsylvania	6,531	5,899	-9.7
Pennsylvania	Cheyney University of Pennsylvania	1,738	1,496	-13.9
	Clarion University of Pennsylvania	6,618	6,192	-6.4
	East Stroudsburg University of Pennsylvania	5,456	5,811	6.5
	Edinboro University of Pennsylvania	8,131	7,278	-10.5
	Indiana University of Pennsylvania	14,398	13,410	-6.9

State	Institution Name	Fall 1990 Enrollment	Fall 2000 Enrollment	Percentage Change	Institution Name
	Kutztown University of Pennsylvania	7,742	8,033	3.8	
	Lock Haven University of Pennsylvania	3,520	3,948	12.2	
	Mansfield University of Pennsylvania	3,182	3,113	-2.2	
	Millersville University of Pennsylvania	7,789	7,378	-5.3	
	Penn State Altoona College	2,509	3,765	50.1	
	Penn State Capital College	3,416	3,258	-4.6	
	Penn State Erie, The Behrend College	2,987	3,791	26.9	
	Shippensburg University of Pennsylvania	6,592	7,011	6.4	
	Slippery Rock University of Pennsylvania	7,825	6,952	-11.2	
	University of Pittsburgh at Bradford	1,204	1,204	0.0	
	University of Pittsburgh at Greensburg	1,504	1,587	101.5	
	University of Pittsburgh at Johnstown	3,210	3,031	-50.6	
	West Chester University of Pennsylvania	12,076	12,272	1.6	
Puerto Rico	University of Puerto Rico: Arecibo	3,360	4,617	37.4	
	University of Puerto Rico: Bayamon Technical University College	3,787	5,874	55.1	
	University of Puerto Rico at Carolina	878	4,198	378.1	
	University of Puerto Rico: Cayey University College	3,346	3,972	18.7	
	University of Puerto Rico: Humacao University College	3,982	4,592	15.3	
	University of Puerto Rico Mayaguez Campus	9,866	12,414	25.8	
	University of Puerto Rico Rio Piedras	21,499	21,539	0.2	
Rhode Island	Rhode Island College	9,683	8,513	-12.1	
South Carolina	Clemson University	15,714	17,465	11.1	
	Coastal Carolina University	4,080	4,653	14.0	
	College of Charleston	7,726	11,129	44.0	
	Francis Marion University	3,886	3,567	-8.2	
	Lander University	2,309	2,935	27.1	
	The Citadel - The Military College of South Carolina	3,801	3,872	1.9	
	University of South Carolina at Aiken	2,966	3,278	10.5	
	University of South Carolina at Spartanburg	3,501	3,709	5.9	
	Winthrop University	5,104	6,061	18.8	
South Dakota	Black Hills State University	2,545	4,171	63.9	
	Dakota State University	1,303	1,806	38.6	
	Northern State University	3,346	3,283	-1.9	
	South Dakota School of Mines and Technology	2,322	2,307	-0.6	
	South Dakota State University	8,551	8,695	1.7	
	University of South Dakota	7,627	7,487	-1.8	
Tennessee	Austin Peay State University	6,347	7,121	12.2	
	East Tennessee State University	11,590	11,063	-4.5	
	Middle Tennessee State University	14,865	19,121	28.6	
	Tennessee State University	7,393	8,640	16.9	
	Tennessee Technological University	8,140	8,410	3.3	
	University of Memphis	20,681	19,986	-3.4	
	University of Tennessee at Chattanooga	7,725	8,319	7.7	
	University of Tennessee at Martin	5,363	5,870	9.5	
Texas	Angelo State University	6,298	6,308	0.2	
	Lamar University: Beaumont	11,489	11,550	0.5	
	Midwestern State University	5,508	5,809	5.5	
	Prairie View A&M University	4,990	6,609	32.4	
	Sam Houston State University	12,753	12,358	-3.1	

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State	Institution Name	Fall 1990 Enrollment	Fall 2000 Enrollment	Percentage Change
	Southwest Texas State University	20,940	22,423	7.1
	Stephen F. Austin State University	12,815	11,484	-10.4
	Sul Ross State University	2,265	2,838	25.3
	Tarleton State University	6,250	7,545	20.7
	Texas A&M International University	1,273	3,038	138.6
	Texas A&M University-Commerce	7,840	7,508	-4.2
	Texas A&M University-Corpus Christi	3,801	6,823	79.5
	Texas A&M University-Kingsville	6,014	5,984	-0.5
	Texas A&M University-Texarkana	1,257	1,198	-4.7
	Texas Southern University	9,427	6,886	-27.0
	Texas Woman's University	9,850	8,404	-14.7
	University of Houston-Clear Lake	7,562	7,580	0.2
	University of Houston-Downtown	7,621	8,951	17.5
	University of Houston-Victoria	1,164	1,698	45.9
	University of North Texas	27,160	27,054	-0.4
	University of Texas at Arlington	24,782	20,424	-17.6
	University of Texas at Brownsville	1,448	9,072	526.5
	University of Texas at Dallas	8,558	10,945	27.9
	University of Texas at San Antonio	15,489	18,830	21.6
	University of Texas at Tyler	3,725	3,594	-3.5
	University of Texas of the Permian Basin	2,041	2,224	9.0
	University of Texas-Pan American	12,337	12,759	3.4
	West Texas A&M University	6,193	6,775	9.4
Utah	Southern Utah University	4,003	5,963	49.0
	Utah Valley State College	7,879	20,946	165.8
	Weber State University	13,449	16,050	19.3
Vermont	Castleton State College	1,975	1,605	-18.7
	Lyndon State College	1,344	1,214	-9.7
Virginia	George Mason University	20,308	23,408	15.3
	James Madison University	11,251	15,326	36.2
	Longwood College	3,329	3,961	19.0
	Norfolk State University	8,008	6,668	-16.7
	Old Dominion University	16,729	18,969	13.4
	Radford University	8,990	8,837	-1.7
	The University of Virginia's College at Wise	1,528	1,447	-5.3
Washington	Central Washington University	7,696	8,050	4.6
	Eastern Washington University	8,402	8,597	2.3
	Western Washington University	9,730	12,307	26.5
West Virginia	Bluefield State College	2,702	2,648	-2.0
	Concord College	2,651	3,048	15.0
	Fairmont State College	6,305	6,496	3.0
	Glenville State College	2,238	2,126	-5.0
	Marshall University	12,407	15,640	26.1
	Shepherd College	3,694	4,703	27.3
	West Liberty State College	2,386	2,606	9.2
West Virginia	West Virginia State College	4,834	4,824	-0.2
	West Virginia University at Parkersburg	3,603	3,278	-9.0
	West Virginia University Institute of Technology	2,898	2,326	-19.7
Wisconsin	University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire	10,941	10,647	-2.7
	University of Wisconsin-Green Bay	5,137	5,657	10.1

State	Institution Name	Fall 1990 Enrollment	Fall 2000 Enrollment	Percentage Change
	University of Wisconsin-La Crosse	9,118	9,409	3.2
	University of Wisconsin-Oshkosh	11,740	10,744	-8.5
	University of Wisconsin-Parkside	5,308	4,884	-8.0
	University of Wisconsin-Platteville	5,465	5,559	1.7
	University of Wisconsin-River Falls	5,196	5,899	13.5
	University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point	9,433	8,757	-7.2
	University of Wisconsin-Stout	7,629	7,877	3.3
	University of Wisconsin-Superior	2,675	2,881	7.7
	University of Wisconsin-Whitewater	10,820	10,671	-1.4
Guam	University of Guam	2,591	3,592	38.6
Virgin Islands	University of the Virgin Islands	1,684	1,368	-18.8
Balance*			36	
Total		3,328,253	3,451,946	3.7

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System Fall Enrollment Surveys, 1990 and 2000.*

*The balance represents students not accounted for. This is most likely the result of inconsistencies in data reporting at the institution level.

Based on membership as of March 2002

Appendix B: Total Enrollment in NASULGC Colleges and Universities, Fall 1990 and Fall

State	Institutional Name	Fall 1990 Enrollment	Fall 2000 Enrollment	Percentage Change
Alabama	Alabama A&M University	4,886	5,523	13.0
	Auburn University	21,537	21,860	1.5
	Tuskegee University	3,510	2,826	-19.5
	University of Alabama	19,794	19,277	-2.6
	University of Alabama at Birmingham	15,356	14,951	-2.6
	University of Alabama in Huntsville	8,139	6,563	-19.4
Alaska	University of Alaska Fairbanks	7,592	7,132	-6.1
Arizona	Arizona State University	42,936	44,126	2.8
	Northern Arizona University	16,992	19,964	17.5
	University of Arizona	35,729	34,488	-3.5
Arkansas	University of Arkansas, Fayetteville	14,732	15,346	4.2
	University of Arkansas at Pine Bluff	3,672	3,042	-17.2
California	California Polytechnic State University, San Luis Obispo	17,751	16,877	-4.9
	California State University, Fresno	19,960	19,056	-4.5
	California State University, Fullerton	25,592	28,381	10.9
	California State University, Sacramento	26,336	25,714	-2.4
	San Diego State University	35,493	31,609	-10.9
	San Francisco State University	29,343	26,826	-8.6
	University of California, Berkeley	30,634	31,277	2.1
	University of California, Davis	23,890	26,094	9.2
	University of California, Irvine	16,808	20,211	20.2
	University of California, Los Angeles	36,420	36,890	1.3
	University of California, Riverside	8,708	13,015	49.5
	University of California, San Diego	17,790	20,197	13.5
	University of California, Santa Barbara	18,385	19,962	8.6
	University of California, Santa Cruz	10,054	12,144	20.8
Colorado	Colorado State University	26,828	26,807	-0.1
	University of Colorado at Boulder	28,600	29,352	2.6
Connecticut	University of Connecticut	25,497	19,393	-23.9
Delaware	Delaware State University	2,606	3,103	19.1
	University of Delaware	20,818	19,072	-8.4
District of Columbia	University of the District of Columbia	11,990	5,358	-55.3
Florida	Florida A&M University	8,344	12,126	45.3
	Florida Atlantic University	12,767	21,046	64.8
	Florida International University	22,466	31,945	42.2
	Florida State University	28,170	33,971	20.6
	University of Central Florida	21,541	33,713	56.5
	University of Florida	35,477	45,114	27.2
	University of South Florida	32,326	35,561	10.0
Georgia	Fort Valley State University	2,158	2,561	18.7
	Georgia Institute of Technology	12,241	14,805	20.9

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State	Institution Name	Fall 1990 Enrollment	Fall 2000 Enrollment	Percentage Change
Georgia	Georgia State University	23,336	23,625	1.2
	University of Georgia	28,395	31,288	10.2
Hawaii	University of Hawaii	18,799	17,263	-8.2
Idaho	Idaho State University	9,139	13,040	42.7
	University of Idaho	10,536	11,635	10.4
Illinois	Northern Illinois University	24,509	23,248	-5.1
	Southern Illinois University at Carbondale	24,078	22,552	-6.3
	University of Illinois at Chicago	24,959	24,942	-0.1
	University of Illinois at Springfield	4,347	3,942	-9.3
	University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign	38,163	38,465	0.8
Indiana	Ball State University	20,343	19,004	-6.6
	Indiana University-Purdue University Indianapolis	27,517	27,525	0.0
	Indiana University-Bloomington	35,451	37,076	4.6
	Purdue University	37,588	39,667	5.5
Iowa	Iowa State University	25,737	26,845	4.3
	University of Iowa	28,785	28,311	-1.6
Kansas	Kansas State University	21,137	21,929	3.7
	University of Kansas	26,434	25,920	-1.9
	Wichita State University	16,151	14,810	-8.3
Kentucky	Kentucky State University	2,506	2,254	-10.1
	Northern Kentucky University	11,254	12,080	7.3
	University of Kentucky	22,538	23,114	2.6
	University of Louisville	22,979	19,771	-14.0
Louisiana	Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College	26,112	31,527	20.7
	Louisiana Tech University	10,004	10,363	3.6
	Southern University and A&M College	8,941	9,449	5.7
	University of New Orleans	15,322	16,218	5.8
Maine	University of Maine	13,278	10,282	-22.6
Maryland	Towson University	15,035	16,729	11.3
	United States Naval Academy	4,368	4,172	-4.5
	University of Maryland, Baltimore County	10,146	10,759	6.0
	University of Maryland, College Park	34,829	33,189	-4.7
	University of Maryland, Eastern Shore	2,067	3,297	59.5
	University of Maryland, University College	14,476	18,276	26.3
Massachusetts	Massachusetts Institute of Technology	9,628	10,090	4.8
	University of Massachusetts Amherst	26,025	24,416	-6.2
	University of Massachusetts Boston	13,723	13,346	-2.7
Michigan	Central Michigan University	18,286	26,845	46.8
	Eastern Michigan University	25,011	23,561	-5.8
	Michigan State University	44,307	43,366	-2.1
	Michigan Technological University	6,497	6,336	-2.5
	Oakland University	12,400	15,235	22.9
Michigan	University of Michigan	36,391	40,408	11.0

State	Institution Name	Fall 1990 Enrollment	Fall 2000 Enrollment	Percentage Change
	Wayne State University	33,872	30,408	-10.2
	Western Michigan University	26,989	28,657	6.2
Minnesota	University of Minnesota	57,168	45,481	-20.4
	University of Minnesota Duluth	10,329	9,087	-12.0
Mississippi	Alcorn State University	2,863	2,936	2.5
	Mississippi State University	14,391	16,561	15.1
	University of Mississippi	11,288	12,118	7.4
	University of Southern Mississippi	13,490	14,509	7.6
Missouri	Lincoln University	3,619	3,347	-7.5
	University of Missouri - Columbia	25,058	23,309	-7.0
	University of Missouri - Kansas City	11,263	12,762	13.3
	University of Missouri - Rolla	5,440	4,626	-15.0
	University of Missouri - St. Louis	15,393	15,397	0.0
Montana	Montana State University	10,392	11,666	12.3
	The University of Montana	8,879	12,413	39.8
Nebraska	University of Nebraska - Lincoln	24,453	22,268	-8.9
Nevada	University of Nevada, Las Vegas	17,937	22,041	22.9
	University of Nevada, Reno	11,487	13,149	14.5
New Hampshire	University of New Hampshire	13,260	14,689	10.8
New Jersey	Montclair State University	13,067	13,502	3.3
	New Jersey Institute of Technology	7,667	8,820	15.0
	Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey	33,016	35,236	6.7
New Mexico	New Mexico State University	14,812	14,958	1.0
	University of New Mexico	23,950	23,670	-1.2
New York	City University of New York Graduate School and University Center	4,026	3,567	-11.4
	City University of New York, City College	14,085	11,055	-21.5
	City University of New York, Hunter College	19,639	20,011	1.9
	Cornell University-New York State Statutory Colleges	9,304	8,083	-13.1
	State University of New York at Albany	17,400	11,780	-32.3
	State University of New York at Binghamton	12,202	9,858	-19.2
	State University of New York at Buffalo	27,638	24,830	-10.2
	State University of New York at Stony Brook	17,624	19,924	13.1
North Carolina	East Carolina University	17,564	18,750	6.8
	North Carolina A&T State University	6,595	7,748	17.5
	North Carolina State University	27,199	28,619	5.2
	University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill	23,878	24,892	4.2
	University of North Carolina at Charlotte	14,699	17,241	17.3
	University of North Carolina at Greensboro	12,882	13,125	1.9
	University of North Carolina at Wilmington	7,567	10,100	33.5
North Dakota	North Dakota State University	8,707	9,902	13.7
	University of North Dakota	11,659	11,031	-5.4
Ohio	Bowling Green State University	18,657	18,096	-3.0

State	Institution Name	Fall 1990 Enrollment	Fall 2000 Enrollment	Percentage Change
	Cleveland State University	19,214	15,294	-20.4
	Kent State University	24,434	21,924	-10.3
	Miami University	15,835	16,757	5.8
	Ohio University	18,505	19,920	7.6
	The Ohio State University	54,087	47,952	-11.3
	University of Akron	28,801	21,363	-25.8
	University of Cincinnati	31,013	27,327	-11.9
	University of Toledo	24,691	19,491	-21.1
	Wright State University	16,393	13,964	-14.8
Oklahoma	Langston University	2,792	2,826	1.2
	Oklahoma State University	19,827	18,383	-7.3
	University of Oklahoma	20,774	24,205	16.5
Oregon	Oregon State University	16,361	16,758	2.4
	Portland State University	16,921	18,889	11.6
	University of Oregon	18,840	17,801	-5.5
Pennsylvania	Indiana University of Pennsylvania	14,398	13,410	-6.9
	Temple University	29,714	28,355	-4.6
	The Pennsylvania State University	38,864	40,571	4.4
	University of Pittsburgh	28,120	26,329	-6.4
Puerto Rico	University of Puerto Rico Mayaguez Campus	9,866	12,414	25.8
	University of Puerto Rico Rio Piedras	21,499	21,539	0.2
Rhode Island	University of Rhode Island	16,047	14,362	-10.5
South Carolina	Clemson University	15,714	17,465	11.1
	South Carolina State University	4,822	4,525	-6.2
	University of South Carolina	25,613	23,728	-7.4
South Dakota	South Dakota State University	8,551	8,695	1.7
	University of South Dakota	7,627	7,487	-1.8
Tennessee	Middle Tennessee State University	14,865	19,121	28.6
	Tennessee State University	7,393	8,640	16.9
	University of Memphis	20,681	19,986	-3.4
	University of Tennessee, Knoxville	26,055	25,890	-0.6
Texas	Prairie View A&M University	4,990	6,609	32.4
	Southwest Texas State University	20,940	22,423	7.1
	Texas A&M University	41,171	44,026	6.9
	Texas Tech University	25,363	24,558	-3.2
	University of Houston	33,115	32,123	-3.0
	University of North Texas	27,160	27,054	-0.4
	University of Texas at Arlington	24,702	20,424	-17.6
	University of Texas at Austin	49,617	49,996	0.8
	University of Texas at San Antonio	15,489	18,830	21.6
Utah	University of Utah	24,922	24,948	0.1
	Utah State University	15,155	21,490	41.8
Vermont	University of Vermont	11,076	10,118	-8.6

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State	Institution Name	Fall 1990 Enrollment	Fall 2000 Enrollment	Percentage Change
Virginia	University of Virginia	21,110	22,411	6.2
	Virginia Commonwealth University	21,764	24,066	10.6
	Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University	25,568	27,869	9.0
	Virginia State University	3,988	4,353	9.2
Washington	University of Washington	33,854	36,139	6.7
	Washington State University	18,412	20,492	11.3
West Virginia	West Virginia State College	4,834	4,824	-0.2
	West Virginia University	20,854	21,987	5.4
Wisconsin	University of Wisconsin-Madison	43,209	40,658	-5.9
	University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee	26,020	23,578	-9.4
Wyoming	University of Wyoming	12,517	11,743	-6.2
Guam	University of Guam	2,591	3,592	38.6
Virgin Islands	University of the Virgin Islands	1,684	1,368	-18.8
Total		3,485,305	3,554,720	2.0

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System Fall Enrollment Surveys, 1990 and 2000.*

Based on membership as of March 2002.

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